

ALLIED ARMIES REAR ADVANCE TOWARD LIEGE

place, not in Alsace, but on the north-eastern frontier of France and in the plain which lies southwest of Liege.

GERMANS IN RETREAT.

Loss Heavily at Mangelennes When French Reserves Arrive.

PARIS, AUGUST 11.—The French War Office issued this communication at 11:30 o'clock to-night: "Our troops are in contact with the enemy along almost the whole front. The Germans attacked the French advance posts at Mangelennes in the district of Spincourt, northeast of Verdun, Monday evening. The French commenced to retire, but soon, thanks to the intervention of our reserves, which were close at hand, again took the offensive. The enemy was driven back with considerable losses.

"Our artillery destroyed a German battery. We captured three cannon, three mitrailleurs and two caissons of munitions.

German Cavalry Suffers.

"It is reported that a German cavalry regiment suffered enormous losses. A German battery brought up from Vise tried to attack the advance posts in the Chateauvillain district, but was driven off with heavy losses.

"German troops appeared at Longwy and called on the French commander to surrender the place. He declined. Longwy is properly speaking, not a fortified place.

It has no detached fortifications except at Vauhan, and these, like the surrounding works, date from the seventeenth century.

Military trains continue to disembark German troops at Gerolstein, to the northeast of the Luxembourg frontier, but the bulk of this German army has been unloaded from the trains in the rear of Metz and Thionville. The work of fortifying Luxembourg and the country south of Metz has been completed by the Germans.

An assault by the Germans on Rogervillers and Hahlinville was repulsed by artillery from Manonvillers.

Aviators on Scout Duty.

German troops are moving toward Mergange, twenty miles southeast of Metz, and in the vicinity of Blamont, in the Department of Meurthe et Moselle. French aviators are doing constant scout duty over the territory in which the Germans are operating in spite of heavy artillery fire which is directed against them.

Word has been received that Lieut. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, son of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, former German Ambassador at Constantinople, was killed in fighting near Genaville, in the Department of Meurthe et Moselle on August 5.

Reports received in Paris from Belgium to-day say that Belgium has now been cleared of Germans with exception of the territory around Liege and to the south of that city and with the exception of wandering cavalry detachments, many of whom have lost their way.

Three Clashes on the Border.

LONDON, AUG. 11.—Paris despatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company say that the French War Office announced officially to-day that engagements had taken place between the French and German troops at Longwy, just inside the French border; Longwy, also on French territory, and Vireux, southwest of Arlon, on Belgian ground. The French also have encountered German cavalry patrols north of Montmedy, on the Franco-Belgian frontier, according to the despatches.

FRENCH FALL BACK.

Germans Compel Evacuation of Muelhausen, Alsace.

PARIS, AUGUST 11.—The War Office announced this afternoon that the French army which is invading Alsace has fallen back before superior forces to the plains south of Muelhausen. It is reported that a battle between the Germans advancing from Neu Breisch and the French army of invasion is now in progress at that point.

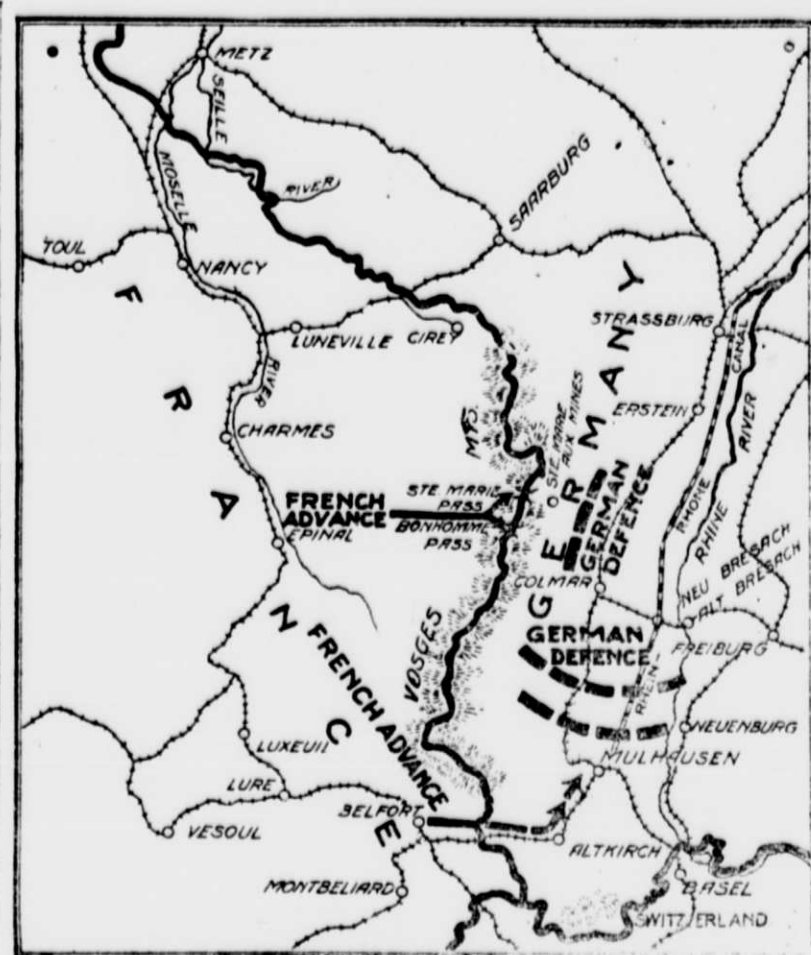
The movement indicates that the French have evacuated the unfortified town of Muelhausen, as did the Germans at the French approach. The Germans moved to Neu Breisch, to the east, where there are strong fortifications. The French are now throwing up intrenchments to the rear of Muelhausen to make their stand there.

The check administered by the Germans is compelling the evacuation of Muelhausen is the first report received in Paris of a German victory in the campaign. Earlier reports said that the French had reformed their lines outside the city and had checked the German advance. It is stated in the official announcement that the French met with "an overwhelming force" in the advance on Neu Breisch and fell back upon Muelhausen.

The German army which is seeking to stem the French advance includes a part of the troops concentrated at Strassburg and is said to number nearly half a million men. It is said here that this army originally was intended in the German plan of campaign to lead an invasion of France from a point near the Swiss border, but was held back because of the French movement against Alsace.

Whether Colmar too has been evacuated by the French is not known here. If the French army defeats the Germans in the battle which is believed to be in progress between Muelhausen and Neu Breisch the next German stand probably will be made at Strassburg, which is heavily defended.

In spite of the check received at Muelhausen the French claim still to be masters of Haute Alsace. The Germans attacked the French advance guard at Cernay and Muelhausen Sunday night.



The French in their advance into Alsace yesterday were repulsed before Neu Breisch and have retreated, evacuating Muelhausen, which they captured a few days ago. The French rallied below Muelhausen and have stopped the German counter attack. The French seem to be advancing through the passes of the Vosges to the relief of the vanguard, which is in jeopardy around Colmar and Neu Breisch.

Although the Germans were superior in number the French established their lines in the rear of Muelhausen and withstood the attack.

DUTCH TO MAKE DEMAND.

Will Insist That Germany Withdraw Troops From Frontier.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN. BRUSSELS, AUG. 11.—It is reported here that Holland is preparing to make a peremptory demand upon Germany to withdraw the German troops from the Dutch frontier.

No communication has been sent to Germany yet. Queen Wilhelmina refrains from taking any action unless it should appear to be unavoidable. Anti-German feeling in Holland has become so strong that it is understood the Queen and her Ministers will act immediately.

State of War in Four Provinces.

THE HAGUE, AUG. 11.—The Official Gazette publishes to-day an official decree proclaiming a state of war in the Dutch provinces of Limburg, North Brabant, Zeeland and parts of Gelderland, south of the Waal.

Holland Fears Invasion.

PARIS, AUG. 11.—The Brussels correspondent of the Temps telegraphs: "For the last two days fears have been strong that Germany is about to violate the neutrality of Holland. It is believed that Germany, being checked at Liege, contemplates another invasion by the north, crossing the Dutch province of Limburg."

AUSTRIA'S SERVIAN PLAN.

Three Armies to Crush Opposition. Says Russian Newspaper.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN. LONDON, AUG. 11.—The correspondent of the Press of St. Petersburg at Jassy, Rumania, gives the following account of the Austrian plans for the campaign against Servia:

"The Austrian plan calls for three armies. The first of these, the Army of the Danube, after taking the fortresses in northern Servia, will proceed south through the valley of the Morava River.

"The second army, the Army of the Drina, will invade the sanjak of Novi-bazar, and will proceed thence to Vele, in the village of Srebrenica, where it will join the Army of the Danube.

"The third army, advancing along the Montenegrin border, will move parallel with the Army of the Drina, preventing the Montenegrins from effecting a junction with the Servians, and will proceed into northern Albania.

"The Austrian advance will be delayed until concentration of the three armies has been completed and then will be prosecuted with a view to crushing Servia as quickly as possible.

Servians Announce Victories.

LONDON, AUG. 11.—The Servian Legation in London announced to-day that not an Austrian soldier remains on Servian soil. According to the statement by an official of the Legation, the Austrians have made seven distinct attempts at different points to invade Servian territory, and have failed each time. They have now abandoned the offensive, the Legation official says, and are entrenching themselves on their own frontier against an expected Servian attack.

The Servian Official Gazette publishes a decree to-day, according to despatches received here from Nish, announcing the denunciation of all treaties between Servia and Austria-Hungary.

It is announced that the Servian War Office that the Montenegrins have effected a junction with the Servian army and that the combined forces have taken a number of small towns on the Bosnian frontier.

SOUTH AFRICA FIGHTS ALONE.

At Union's Suggestion, British Withdrew Imperial Troops.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN. CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, AUG. 11.—Great Britain has accepted the suggestion of the South African government to withdraw the imperial troops and leave the defense of the Union to the government of this country, which has undertaken to provide an adequate force.

ISADORA DUNCAN AILS FRENCH.

Installs 100 Beds in Paris School for Government's Use.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN. PARIS, AUG. 11.—Isadora Duncan, the barefoot dancer, has installed 100 beds at her dancing school at Bellevue, near Paris, for the use of the Government, and she will also receive children of needy persons at her atelier and in her private residence in Paris.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

From the "Evening Star" of yesterday.

Ten days after the mobilization of the French and German armies, that is, on the day when, according to military writers, both nations should have practically completed their field forces at the frontier and prepared for offensive operations, it is perhaps appropriate to examine briefly the situation as it has developed. Since the German offensive is the really decisive element in the war, we will naturally amount to a review of German operations, always with the fact in mind that the German necessity is to crush France before Russia is able to take the field.

To begin with the Liege operations, the most considerable so far, on Monday, August 3, German soldiers, evidently an expeditionary corps, kept ready for a sudden swift invasion of Belgium, crossed their own frontier near Aix-la-Chapelle and moved on Liege. They were in front of Liege on Tuesday, the obvious purpose of this invasion, as the German official statement has explained, was to seize the town by a coup de main.

The attempt failed, and German official reports do not claim that German troops entered the city until Friday night. Confused stories of bloody battles and heavy losses come from Brussels, but should be accepted under great reserve. What is vital is the comment of the German War Office that there was a delay incident to the resistance of Liege.

To understand the meaning of this it is necessary to grasp the object of the German advance, which was not to conduct operations in Belgium, but to make a way into the north of France beyond the barrier forts. The Germans were before Liege on Tuesday morning, on the day when the Army of the Meuse had been in contact with the German army of the Moselle, whose advance guard occupied Luxembourg on the same day. The Army of the Meuse had been marching toward Liege, while the left wing of the Army of the Moselle would have been solidly protected by the German forces of the Vosges, the right wing would have been in contact with the German army of the Moselle, whose advance guard occupied Luxembourg on the same day.

Had the German plan succeeded there had last Saturday the advance guard of the Army of the Meuse been in contact with the German army of the Moselle, whose advance guard occupied Luxembourg on the same day. The Army of the Meuse had been marching toward Liege, while the left wing of the Army of the Moselle would have been solidly protected by the German forces of the Vosges, the right wing would have been in contact with the German army of the Moselle, whose advance guard occupied Luxembourg on the same day.

Such is the conception of the German operations which all commentators have held. The war broke out in the morning. They foresaw that Germany would attempt to throw its main force upon the flank and rear of the French armies. The German advance from the corner of Belgium toward the Meuse River from Verdun to Namur had the effect of forcing the German forces advancing from the corner of Belgium toward the Meuse River from Verdun to Namur had the effect of forcing the German forces advancing from the corner of Belgium toward the Meuse River from Verdun to Namur.

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GERMANS NOW NEAR BRUSSELS; BATTLE IS NEAR

Continued from First Page.

of reconstruction and succeeded under a heavy fire from the Belgians which inflicted heavy losses.

The War Office announced to-day that the German loss during the entire fighting around Liege was 2,000 dead, 20,000 wounded and 3,700 captured. This makes a total loss of 31,700 men.

With the exception of minor encounters between skirmishing parties and outposts Belgium is quiet to-day. The allied troops are cheerful and are excellently equipped and provisioned.

King Albert came to Brussels last night from the Belgian army headquarters at Louvain and conferred for several hours with the Minister of War. A cabinet meeting was held after the conference. No statement was made regarding the results of the conference or the Cabinet meeting.

Reports have been received of a desperate attack by the Germans on the Belgian fort of the south of Liege, Sunday night. The Germans were repulsed with heavy losses. One report says that 800 of the attacking party were killed and 2,000 wounded within an area of half a square mile. Belgian artillery fire wrecked a bridge over which the Germans were crossing and heavy casualties were suffered by the invaders at that point. That the German attack was made with great courage is attested by the fact that bodies of their dead were found immediately in front of the barbed wire and brush obstructions before the fort.

Germans Heroic in Attack.

Belgium wounded who have reached Brussels also attest to the bravery of the Germans in the assault on Fort Serrant. The Germans again used the close formation which has cost them so heavily in all the operations against the forts at Liege. Several regiments of infantry took part in the attack. They moved forward with great precision and closed up repeatedly as shot from the fort tore great openings in their ranks.

The heaviest losses were suffered by the Germans when they reached the first line of entanglements outside the fort and directly under the fire of the Belgian guns. This entanglement, of small trees and heavy brush, interlaced with barbed wire, waist high, had been strongly secured in position with heavy posts. The Germans cut and pulled at the wire and brush while the shells from the fort were bursting around them, but their first line had not been able to break a way through when the main body of the attacking force and the rear guard came up and piled upon those in front of them.

Rapid fire and machine guns had been added to the Belgian defense, and the Germans reached the line of entanglements. Then the fire from these guns was directed toward the struggling mass of Germans and the slaughter was enormous.

In spite of the fire from the forts, which was setting the Germans to pieces and the fact that they were held from advancing further by the obstructions, the signal for retreat was not given until more than half of those engaged in the assault had been killed or wounded. Meanwhile the party held its ground.

It was in this attack that Prince William of Lippe is reported to have been killed. The Prince is said to have been leading a detachment of 100 men in one of the movements of the assault. A body supposed to have been that of the Prince was buried near the fort.

The Belgian War Office announces that Tongres is being held by the Germans and it is reported here that the headquarters of their main army from Cologne. Large bodies of German infantry with supporting artillery are moving through Tongres and are believed to be advancing toward Brussels. French artillery, which is to assist in the effort to stop the German advance toward Brussels, has arrived here from Lille and is being rushed through the city to the eastward.

Reports to the War Office from the commanders at Liege say that the forts there have been only slightly damaged by the fire of the German siege guns which have been hammering at them since Sunday. The combined French and Belgian army is advancing rapidly in an attempt to cut off the German reinforcements which are on their way to assist in the assault on Liege.

It is reported here that the Germans have released all the civilian hostages held by them at Liege, including the Bishop of Liege and the Burgomaster. In their agreement to hold themselves at the disposition of the German military authorities.

Plans found in the possession of one of the German spies arrested at Ostend indicated the projected halting points of the German army of invasion, with the dates on which the schedule called for the arrival of the army at each point. According to the schedule Brussels was to have been reached on August 3 and Lille, across the French border, on August 5.

The statement is made by Belgian military authorities that the German cavalry divisions had been designated to make a raid on Brussels, evidently not expecting serious resistance on the way. It is believed here that the object of the cavalry raid on the capital either was to seize the Belgian Treasury or levy war contributions.

Another evidence that the Kaiser was

RUMANIA JOINS TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Cast's Fortune With Austria and Germany, Cologne Paper Says.

TO TRY TO INVADE SERBIA

Turkey May See Opportunity in Balkan War Which Threatens.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN. COLOGNE, AUG. 12.—The Kölnische Zeitung says that Rumania has joined the Triple Alliance and will invade Serbia. LONDON, AUG. 11.—The Bulgarian government has asked for a credit of \$10,000,000 for the expenses of mobilization in addition to \$20,000,000 credit already has received for armaments.

Rumania remained neutral in the Balkan war, although she threatened to join with Austria against Bulgaria, her own old enemy, and Serbia.

In the second Balkan war, when the victorious allies were fighting over the spoils which they had wrested from Turkey, Rumania saw an opportunity, as soon as Bulgaria was seen to be getting the worst of the fighting, to procure a piece of territory south of the Danube and on the Black Sea, which she had been trying to get from Bulgaria for years. She therefore mobilized an army and sent it toward Sofia. It was understood for the Rumanians at the time were engaged in fighting the Servians and Greeks on the southern and western frontiers. The Rumanians finally ended the desired strip of territory to oppose their northern neighbor.

Rumania's action in joining with her old friend Austria and the latter's ally, Germany, in the European struggle may easily lead to another general war in the Balkan States, which have not yet recovered from their two recent wars.

King Charles of Rumania belongs to the non-aligning branch of the Hohenzollern house, so is intimately related to the German Emperor.

RUSSIANS INVADE AUSTRIA.

Report Slaughter of Enemies in Advance on City of Lemberg.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 11.—The General Staff announced to-day that Russian troops have dislodged a large force of Austrians from their entrenchments at Zalozze, in Galicia.

Russian cavalry, according to the Russian official report, captured a part of the Fifteenth Austrian infantry and the Thirtieth Austrian Lighters and the Thirty-third Regiment of the Austrian Landwehr fled in disorder.

No other serious engagements have been reported in St. Petersburg from the Austro-Russian border.

Despatches were received here from Vilna announcing that six carloads of German prisoners passed through there this morning on their way to the interior of Russia. Four wounded German officers were taken from the train at Vilna and placed in a hospital.

THE GOEBEN IN DARDANELLES?

LONDON THINKS GERMAN COUNTERS HAVE Sought Refuge There.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN. LONDON, AUG. 11.—An official announcement was made here to-day that there are strong reasons for believing that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have taken refuge in the Dardanelles, where they will be dealt with in accordance with the law of nations.

There will insure the safety of commerce in the Mediterranean.

Cruiser May Be Discontinued.

ATHENS, AUG. 11.—The Greek steamer Goeben, which arrived at the Piræus today, reported that after leaving the Dardanelles she met the Goeben going thither yesterday. It is a matter of speculation whether the German cruiser is going for coal or to be dismantled.

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Paris Autumn Fashions

With the last arrival of the S. S. Vaterland and Olympic, we received large importations of newest Paris Fashions.

Just previous to the European crisis our representatives were in Paris gathering ideas and purchasing models in Millinery, Gowns, Tailleur Suits, Coats, Mantoux, Paletots, Blouses, and Furs.

The original models and exact reproductions of them are now on exhibition in the Gidding Salons—and we would particularly impress upon our patrons the great advantage of making early selections, before the exclusive models and fabrics, already scarce, will be unobtainable.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Customers desiring to anticipate their requirements for the forthcoming season may place their orders now. Goods will be delivered when wanted but will not be billed until October 1st.